

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

On page 10, ll. 21-31, please amend the paragraph as follows:

Most thermoplastic materials have a relatively high CLTE. Some thermoplastic materials may have a CLTE at low temperatures that is similar to the CLTE of metal. However, at higher temperatures the CLTE does not match that of the metal. A preferred thermoplastic material will have a CLTE of less than  $2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in}^\circ\text{F}$  in/in<sup>°</sup>F, more preferably less than  $1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in}^\circ\text{F}$  in/in<sup>°</sup>F, throughout the expected operating temperature of the motor, and preferably throughout the range of 0-250°F. Most preferably, the CLTE will be between about  $0.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in}^\circ\text{F}$  in/in<sup>°</sup>F and about  $1.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in}^\circ\text{F}$  in/in<sup>°</sup>F throughout the range of 0-250°F. (When the measured CLTE of a material depends on the direction of measurement, the relevant CLTE for purposes of defining the present invention is the CLTE in the direction in which the CLTE is lowest.)

On page 11, ll. 1-26, please amend the table and the paragraph as follows:

	<u>23°C</u>	<u>250°F</u>
Steel	0.5	0.8 ( $\times 10^{-5}$ <u>in/in°F</u> <u>in/in°F</u> )
Aluminum	0.8	1.4
Ceramic	0.3	0.4

Of course, if the motor is designed with two or more different solids, such as steel and aluminum components, the CLTE of the phase change material would preferably be one that was intermediate, the maximum CLTE and the minimum CLTE of the different solids, such as  $0.65 \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F at room temperature and  $1.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F at 250°F.

One preferred thermoplastic material, Konduit OTF-212-11, was made into a thermoplastic body and tested for its coefficient of linear thermal expansion by a standard ASTM test method. It was found to have a CLTE in the range of -30 to 30°C of  $1.09 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in the X direction and  $1.26 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions, and a CLTE in the range of 100 to 240°C of  $1.28 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in the X direction and  $3.16 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions. (Hence, the relevant CLTEs for purposes of defining the invention are  $1.09 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F and  $1.28 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F.) Another similar material, Konduit PDX -0-988, was found to have a CLTE in the range of -30 to 30°C of  $1.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in the X direction and  $1.46 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions, and a CLTE in the range of 100 to 240°C of  $1.16 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in the X direction and  $3.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions. By contrast, a PBS type polymer, (Fortron 4665) was likewise tested. While it had a low CLTE in the range of -30 to 30°C ( $1.05 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in the X direction and  $1.33 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions), it had a much higher CLTE in the range of 100 to 240°C ( $1.94 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in the X direction and  $4.17 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in/in°F}$  in/in°F in both the Y and Z directions).